

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER
CORPORATION (AMTRAK),

Plaintiff,

v.

CIVIL NO. JKB-24-00567

.028 ACRES MORE OR LESS OF LAND, *
et al.,

Defendants.

* * * * *

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Plaintiff National Railroad Passenger Corporation, also known as Amtrak, filed a Complaint for Condemnation and Request for Possession. (Compl., ECF No. 1.) Currently pending before the Court is Amtrak's Motion to Deposit Estimate of Just Compensation. (ECF No. 5.) The Court will grant the Motion and direct Amtrak to file a status report.

I. Background

Amtrak, "pursuant to authority provided by 49 U.S.C. § 24311 and in compliance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1, file[d] [a] Complaint for Condemnation of all interests in the property located at: 810 North Brice Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21217 (the 'Subject Property Interest')." (Compl.) Amtrak explains that it "must acquire the Subject Property Interest for the Frederick Douglass Tunnel Program [] also known as the Baltimore and Potomac [] Tunnel Replacement Program." (*Id.* ¶ 2.)

In its Complaint, Amtrak describes the Subject Property Interest and the Defendants that may have an interest in the Subject Property Interest. (*Id.* ¶¶ 6, 8–17.) Amtrak details its unsuccessful efforts to obtain the Subject Property Interest by contract with the owners. (*Id.* ¶¶

30–34.)¹ Amtrak explains that it “obtained from a certified independent real estate appraiser a valuation of the estimated just compensation for the Subject Property Interest” and that the appraiser “ascertained that the fair market value of the Subject Property Interest as of June 20, 2022, was Three Thousand Seven Hundred Dollars (\$3,700).” (*Id.* ¶ 29.)

Amtrak explains that it “needs the Subject Property Interest so that improvements can be made without delay.” (*Id.* ¶ 26.) It seeks, *inter alia*, (1) immediate access to the property to conduct an inspection, and (2) that the Court determine the time and terms under which possession of the property will be given to Amtrak. (*Id.* ¶¶ 37–40.)

In addition to the Complaint, Amtrak filed a Notice of Condemnation (ECF No. 2); a Declaration of Taking (ECF No. 3); and the pending Motion to Deposit Estimate of Just Compensation (ECF No. 5).

II. 49 U.S.C. § 24311

Pursuant to 49 U.S.C. § 24311(a), “Amtrak may acquire by eminent domain . . . interests in property” that are “necessary for intercity rail passenger transportation[.]” It “may exercise the power of eminent domain only if it cannot (A) acquire the interest in the property by contract; or (B) agree with the owner on the purchase price for the interest.” *Id.* The Fourth Circuit has explained that there are two methods of exercising the power of eminent domain: “straight condemnation” (where just compensation and final judgment are determined prior to the condemnor’s possession) and “quick take” (where the condemnor may take possession at the

¹ Amtrak also explains that it communicated with Barbara Wallach, the holder of a ground rent in the Subject Property Interest. (Compl. ¶ 34.) Amtrak explains that “[p]ursuant to such communications, Amtrak intends to redeem the ground rent for the Subject Property Interest by becoming the holder of the ground rent interest via a deed of assignment of ground rent interest. The estimated value of the ground rent redemption is One Thousand Dollars and No Cents (\$1,000.00).” (*Id.* ¶ 34.)

beginning of the case). *E. Tenn. Nat. Gas Co. v. Sage*, 361 F.3d 808, 821 (4th Cir. 2004). 49 U.S.C. § 24311 is a quick take statute.

Title to a property vests in Amtrak by operation of law once two steps are accomplished: (1) Amtrak files a declaration as required by § 24311(b)(1) and (2) Amtrak makes a deposit of an amount of money estimated to be just compensation. *See* 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(1) (“An interest is condemned and taken by Amtrak for its use when a declaration of taking is filed under this subsection and an amount of money estimated in the declaration to be just compensation for the interest is deposited in the court.”); 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(2) (“When the declaration is filed and the deposit is made under paragraph (1) of this subsection, title to the property vests in Amtrak in fee simple absolute or in the lesser interest shown in the declaration, and the right to the money vests in the person entitled to the money.”). Next, “the court may decide (A) the time by which, and the terms under which, possession of the property is given to Amtrak; and (B) the disposition of outstanding charges related to the property.” 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(2). “After a hearing, the court shall make a finding on the amount that is just compensation for the interest in the property and enter judgment awarding that amount and interest on it.” 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(3).

III. Analysis

In its Motion to Deposit Estimate of Just Compensation, Amtrak seeks to deposit \$4,700, which includes the \$3,700 that Amtrak has estimated to be just compensation for the Subject Property Interest and the \$1,000 estimated value of the ground rent redemption. (*See generally* ECF No. 5.) This is the proper procedure. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 71.1(j)(1) (providing that, in a condemnation action, “[t]he plaintiff must deposit with the court any money required by law as a condition to the exercise of eminent domain and may make a deposit when allowed by statute”); 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(1) (providing that “an interest is condemned and taken by Amtrak for its use

when a declaration of taking is filed . . . and an amount of money estimated in the declaration to be just compensation for the interest is deposited in the court"). Accordingly, Amtrak's Motion will be granted.

Because Amtrak has filed the declaration required by 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(1), once it makes a deposit of the amount of money it has estimated to be just compensation, title to the property will vest in Amtrak. 49 U.S.C. § 24311(b)(2). However, at this time, the Court does not set "the time by which, and the terms under which, possession of the property is given to Amtrak" or "the disposition of outstanding charges related to the property." *See id.*

The Court plans to follow the course it has taken in related condemnation cases, JKB-23-2158, JKB-24-0046, JKB-24-0408, JKB-24-0440, and JKB-24-00475, and expects to entertain any motions for possession of the property only after service has been accomplished pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1(d)(3). The Fourth Circuit has advised that "the government takes possession of the condemned property as a matter of course, unless the landowner or occupant demonstrates some undue hardship that warrants a delay." *E. Tenn. Nat. Gas Co.*, 361 F.3d at 825. While the Court expects to grant possession of the property to Amtrak after it has effected service upon the Defendants, the Court is unable to assess hardship to the Defendants if they have not first been served and provided an opportunity to answer.

IV. Conclusion

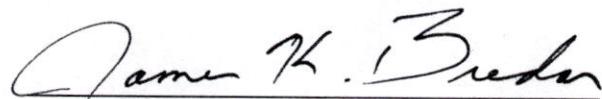
For the foregoing reasons, it is ORDERED that:

1. Amtrak's Motion to Deposit Estimate of Just Compensation (ECF No. 5) is GRANTED.
2. The Clerk SHALL ACCEPT the deposit tendered by Amtrak in the amount of \$4,700.00.

3. The Clerk SHALL DEPOSIT these funds into an interest-bearing account under the terms and conditions set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 67 and this Court's Standing Order of January 25, 2017.
4. Amtrak is DIRECTED to effect service upon all Defendants in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 71.1.
5. Amtrak SHALL FILE a status report when service is effected upon all Defendants. To the extent service is not effected by April 15, 2024, Amtrak SHALL FILE a status report by that date detailing the status of service to the Defendants.

DATED this 28 day of February, 2024

BY THE COURT:


James K. Bredar
James K. Bredar
Chief Judge